

# Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 128

## THE CITY.

### NOTICE.

The carriers' route of the EXPRESS, west of Tenth and south of Green street, is now under the charge of Mr. Wm. Mayfield, to whom all payments must be made hereafter. Subscribers failing to get their paper will please give notice at the office.

### Notice to Subscribers.

The EXPRESS will be delivered hereafter, on the route between Fourth and Tenth streets, by William Hargreaves, to whom payment should be made.

### Local Mail Agent.

Mr. John C. Nauts, lately appointed local mail agent at this place, entered upon the duties of his office this morning.

### The Eminence Train.

This morning brought down as visitors to the Fair more than 200 persons, besides those who travel on that train every day.

### Court of Appeals.

In consequence of the indisposition of two of the judges, the Court of Appeals was not convened yesterday. We understand court will be held to-day.

### "Shoving the Quaker."

It is said on the streets this morning that some clever and industrious individuals are making money in a small way at the State Fair, by shoving off counterfeit nickels in great profusion.

### Beard, the Artist.

Beard, the artist, leaves to-night for St. Louis, with his great picture of "Alexander's Stock Farm." We commend him to the St. Louisans. There are few such pictures as Beard's. He stands unrivaled in the art.

### Stealing a Horse.

Officers Cralle and Enlow this morning arrested a man named James Harris, on the charge of stealing a horse which he had with him, from somebody in Indiana. The owner of the horse had not yet made his appearance.

### Personal.

Major Lewis Wesson, formerly of Kentucky, but lately and at present Assessor of Internal Revenue for the New Orleans district, is in the city spending a few days with his friends. He may be found at the residence of Deputy U. S. Marshal Murray, on First street.

### Southern Shipments.

The shipments of freight yesterday to Memphis and other Southern points over the Nashville railroad, were the largest ever known in the history of that road, embracing every variety of goods, and very largely shipped by our own merchants.

### Mr. W. H. Walker.

Sole proprietor of Walker's Tonic Bitters, does not pretend to place them in competition with the quack nostrums of the day. A careful comparison will show that it possesses a richness and body which nothing but fine material can give, and which cannot be imitated with mean liquor and cheap drugs.

### Fleischb. Attempt.

Some dastard placed a fence-rail across the track of the Knoxville Branch railroad yesterday morning in the cut known as Adams'. The freight train had gone by about forty-five minutes previously, without obstruction. Fortunately, as there was a very short curve just ahead, the engineer was going cautiously--saw the rail and had it removed--otherwise, great injury might have resulted.

### Fortified Bond.

Mary Oldham and Eliza Sanders quarreled yesterday about a man, and Mary had Eliza taken to Justice Clement's office on a peace warrant. Eliza gave bond in one hundred dollars to appear this morning at nine o'clock, which she failed to do, consequently her bond has been forfeited, and her bondsman will have a nice little sum of money to pay. All the parties are negroes.

### Ladies' Fair.

As time progresses the fair at Odd Fellows' Hall grows upon the public in attractions; the crowd in attendance last night was very large, and all were delighted. The different tables groan beneath the weight of good things ready to be devoured, while the attendants, with ever-ready smiles, make it a positive delight to approach their domain. The hall will remain open all day and to-night. Those who would enjoy themselves will accomplish their purpose by attending.

### Louisville Opera House.

This popular place of amusement had its share of pleasure-seekers last night, and all were delighted with the play and players. Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh are gaining fresh laurels every evening, as well as adding to their already long list of numbers of new friends. To-night they will appear in Romeo and Juliet. All the love-stricken young men and maidens in the city will be present, as well as others who have seen the play again and again.

### Lucky Newshy.

The Paris Kentuckian says that Harry Smith, a newsboy, running on the Kentucky Central railroad, has recently fallen heir to the handsome fortune of \$138,000, which has been left him by an uncle, J. W. Smith, in Germany. A guardian has been appointed, who will leave Cincinnati in a short time to look after the interests of young Smith. Harry Smith is a native of Germany, and has been in this country about six years. He is between nineteen and twenty years of age, of considerable sprightliness, and speaks fluently the German, Latin, French and English languages.

## BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

### FREE DISCUSSION.

### COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

At 4 p. m. yesterday, Vice President Schmidt called the house to order, and stated the objects of the meeting to be to discuss the report presented on Monday by the investigating committee, and take action thereon.

Mr. V. P. Armstrong moved that the report be received and the committee discharged.

Thos. J. Martin, Jr.--I find myself occupying a rather peculiar position. I came at the request of a gentleman to back him up in opposition to this report--and he has just moved that the report be received. I don't believe the report of the committee is as complete as it should be--am afraid the gentlemen on that committee did not go as deep in their investigations as they should have gone. They report that the books of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company show all the transactions to be fair. I don't believe the books give full information on all the points at issue. The committee mention two cases in 1868 in which freights were taken from Cincinnati at 25 cents, and say that the resolution of 1866 was not violated afterwards. There was furnished to the committee a schedule of rates from Cincinnati and from Louisville, proving that the resolution had not been complied with, but had been violated. I have now in my hands a schedule of rates from Cincinnati and Louisville, under which shipments have been made since that report was given to the meeting; from that schedule it appears that the Short-Line Railroad Company take freights from Cincinnati for Selma, Ala., at sixty-eight cents; the rates from Louisville under the schedule are seventy-five cents. The committee did not go far enough. The proper way to discover the facts is to examine the manifests. A merchant of New Orleans, of high standing in that city, told me that on the 15th August last, whisky was shipped from Cincinnati for New Orleans, all rail, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per barrel; that same day the rates from Louisville were two dollars and fifty cents per barrel, or just double the rates from Cincinnati. On the 30th of March last freights were shipped from this point for Cincinnati houses for twenty-five cents; at the same time Louisville houses had to pay thirty-five cents. On the 19th April similar shipments were made for Cincinnati merchants at twenty-five cents, when rates for our own merchants were still thirty-five cents. The books do not show these things, and the only way to learn the truth is to examine the manifests.

Mr. J. J. Porter--The committee spent twenty-four hours at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, examining the manifests.

Mr. George W. Morris--At the request of the chairman of the committee, who is not well, and in the absence of my colleagues, I desire to make a few remarks. The report of the committee details all the facts--facts not to be gainsaid nor set aside. My young friend, Mr. Martin, has overdrawn the position--in saying the committee had not discharged their full duty. I stated myself that we spent eighteen hours at the depot in the examination, and if five business men, after an investigation of that length of time, cannot make a full report, they must be a poor set. It did not matter whether freights were taken at Cincinnati at twenty-five cents or one dollar; the question to be determined was this: Did the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company confirm such contracts? They state emphatically that they charged full rates. We presented the charges made by the Express and by merchants, and on the two points of discriminating against Louisville, and violating the resolution of 1866, we could not find evidence to confirm the charges. We did not stop at the statements of the Railroad Company, but we traced the shipments to the points of delivery, examined the returns made to the Auditor of the company by the agent at the end of the line, and found that the regular charges had been collected. Cases were cited of shipments at lower rates from Cincinnati than were charged from Louisville; only two cases were found, which the committee reported. We also stated that subsequent shipments were charged up at full rates, which were forty cents. But there was no evidence that twenty-five cents was less than the same character of freights could be taken from this point. Bagging was shipped from Louisville at thirty cents; from Cincinnati at forty cents. In reference to the resolution of 1866, we were very careful to see if it had been complied with. We did not think it necessary to show all the facts then, nor do I think so now; because they would show very plainly that on certain classes of freight the discrimination was against Cincinnati.

The instructions from the Superintendent were to bring fourth and fifth-class freights at low figures. The whisky transaction mentioned by Mr. Martin is not to the point; for, no matter at what price it was taken by the Short-Line road, full rates were charged and collected by the Nashville railroad company.

Mr. Martin--The principal part of the report to which I object, was the sweeping exonerations of the company in reference to the violation of the resolution of 1866; that the committee believes the instructions of the Superintendent have prevented any further violations (except the two

cited). If the report is received in that shape, it would show that the company is entitled to a clear acquittance of the charge. If there was no further violation, how do the committee account for the difference in these two schedules of rates?

Mr. Morris--Five cents per hundred was allowed for drayage in Cincinnati and Louisville.

Mr. J. D. Taggart--I have a paper purporting to be rates charged by the Short-Line road to some seven or eight different points in the South, and the difference between Cincinnati and Louisville rates is exactly three cents in each case; how can this be reconciled with the resolution?

Mr. Martin--How does five cents difference concur with the resolution?

Mr. Morris--Because the resolution does not apply to fourth and fifth-class freights, for, at the time that resolution was adopted, there were only three classes of freights--first, second and third.

At this point, for several minutes, several gentlemen in various parts of the house engaged in a general conversation.

Mr. Armstrong--I am not satisfied that the committee have gone as far as they might have done, but I want them discharged from any further consideration of the question, because I have confidence in them, and believe they have done all they could do under the circumstances. It is well known that I took quite an active part against the Nashville railroad, and wanted all the charges thoroughly investigated. I find merchants making charges on the streets which they do not substantiate with proofs, and I am tired of that sort of thing. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have done some things not exactly just, and the committee say so. Corporations are said to have no souls. All the officers of the railroad company, I presume, are sworn to work for the best interests of the road and stockholders--even Mr. Newcomb himself--at the same time, so far as consistent, they work for the interests of the city. I may be charged with having changed my position. I am one of those who, when convinced I have gone too far, am not afraid to stop at once: when I am assured that only isolated cases are presented, and that the general rule remains unviolated, I am forced to acknowledge the truth. The discrimination is five cents--but actual rates of drayage or transfer at Cincinnati give the railroad company three cents more than would at first sight appear, because they get their freight transferred for three cents less than a merchant would have to pay. The secret of this entire trouble lies in the connection with the Chattanooga Railroad Company. That company obligated itself to take freights from Cincinnati and St. Louis at five cents advance on the rates from Louisville. This obligation was not only violated by taking at the same rates, but actually less. The Superintendent of the Nashville Railroad Company protested against these violations. The reply was, that the Nashville Railroad Company must carry freights from Cincinnati at the same rates as from Louisville; if not, then the Chattanooga Company would charge five cents additional freight on all Louisville shipments. This looks strange, but it is true; and in view of those facts, I am satisfied that we cannot control the railroad company; they will take care of the stockholders' interests. The gentlemen who have made the greatest outcry--where are they? Not here, but at home asleep, or gone to the fair, or sitting in their counting-rooms. When they care no more about the matter than they seem to do, I am satisfied to let the whole matter go, if they can live under present circumstances, I am sure I can too. The contest is altogether between the Lou. and Nash. R. R. Co. and certain Southern roads. The Superintendent of the Nashville road is endeavoring, so far as he can, to protect the interests of Louisville. Freights may be shipped from Cincinnati at lower rates than from Louisville; but I am satisfied that the Superintendent and the railroad company will do all that is possible for the benefit of Louisville, for Louisville built the road, and has sustained it. I know I had \$800 invested in the stock, and sold it for \$80, so that I have \$720 on which I have never received a dollar of dividend. Hereafter, when a merchant has any complaints to make, let him prepare his papers carefully; go to the officers of the road, and I am perfectly satisfied--in fact, have been assured by directors of the company--that the complaints shall be promptly and carefully investigated, and the wrongs rectified.

Mr. Morris--I will say for myself, that when appointed on this committee, I was prejudiced against the company from all the statements I had seen and heard in the papers and on the streets; but I went to the work, determined to be as impartial as possible. I candidly confess that the more I investigated, the more did I become satisfied that the officers and directors of the company have labored for the interests of Louisville. The correspondence between the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company opened up to the committee the whole secret of the difficulty. The committee say that Louisville does not enjoy all that her geographical position entitles her to expect, but Mr. Armstrong's remarks have explained to this meeting where the trouble lies. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company takes all the business brought to it. Louisville does not furnish trade enough to sustain the road; the competition in routes is very great; here is the Short-Line road on this side of the river; there are the boats on

the river; another Short-Line road nearly finished on the other side of the river; the Henderson and Nashville road, which will soon be completed--competition all around us. The object is to furnish goods to the South at the lowest rates. If Louisville can sell at as low figures as Cincinnati, she can have the trade; but as matters now stand merchants cannot expect any greater benefit. Two Cincinnati merchants have been heard to say that the best advertisement their city ever had was to be found in the excitement raised here on this freight question. The statement goes out and is read everywhere. The contradiction is seldom noticed. Better let all merchants having complaints go to the company's office and have them corrected, or have a committee of this Board appointed to sit and examine quietly into all such cases.

There being no further remarks, the motion was carried to receive the report and discharge the committee. A motion was then made and carried to adopt the committee's report as the official action of this Board.

After some further discussion on other matters, the meeting adjourned.

### General Council.

Both boards of the Council will meet to-night in regular session. Several matters of the greatest interest to the citizens will come up for discussion and action. It is expected that the Board of Aldermen will take up the resolution which passed the lower board two weeks ago subscribing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the stock of the Kentucky River Improvement Company. In the Common Council the petition of a large number of citizens against the purchase of the school lots on Gray street, between First and Second, together with the resolutions adopted by that board a week ago, and the subsequent action of the School Trustees will come up for discussion and action. The right of way and connection question through the streets will be thoroughly discussed, and the proposition to subscribe half a million to the St. Louis Air Line railroad will also be taken up. It is understood that the city will also be asked to subscribe stock to one or two other important public enterprises, so that all of these questions may go to the people for vote at the same time.

### Water Power of the Falls.

A civil engineer of this city, of great experience, has for some time past been engaged in getting up plans for utilizing the water power of the falls. These plans are now completed, together with accurate maps, made from the surveys under Gen. Weitzel, full schedules and estimates. These will be submitted to the Council to-night by his Honor Mayor Bance, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time the commercial convention assembles. The whole subject is elucidated with such clearness that the simplest man can see all the points presented, and it is believed that, if these plans are carried out, Louisville will immediately become the great manufacturing center of the Western country.

### Convention Week.

The Commercial Convention assembles in this city on Tuesday, October 12th, and great preparations are already in progress for that week. Amongst others, Jno. T. Ford, of the Baltimore and Washington theaters, has leased Weisiger Hall for the two weeks commencing on the 4th, and will present unusual attractions, returning with the Chapman Sisters, the comedian Bishop and other first-class artists. The Masonic Temple will be so far completed that its opening will be celebrated on the night of the 14th by a grand ball for the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. The Grand Lodge of this State uses the hall the following week.

### Hon. James B. Beck.

It is stated that Hon. James B. Beck will positively decline a re-election. The Democracy of the State, and indeed of the country, will regret to hear this. He has now a national reputation in less time than any public man of the day, and the services of just such men are needed in Congress. He is an honor to the State and to the country.

### TOWN TOPICS.

#### The St. Charles.

Phil Lotich's St. Charles, kept on the European plan, is one of the costliest in the city. It is situated right in the center of our great business thoroughfare, and is admirably kept. The guest pays for what he wants and no more, and we may add that what he gets is the best found in this market.

Photographic Gallery at Public Sale. The photographic gallery, No. 58 Main street, will be sold at Marshall's sale to-morrow (Friday) at ten o'clock a. m. It contains instruments and furniture all complete for the business.

Boy's Louisville Commercial College. Night school will commence on Monday, October 4th. The day school is in perpetual session.

#### Kohlhepp's Exchange.

John Kohlhepp, who closed the restaurant department of his Main street exchange during the summer months, has refitted it completely, and it is now open to his patrons. Old "Frank," for many years connected with Walker's, has charge of the culinary department, and a better cook there is not in the country. And Kohlhepp himself, master of the art, superintends his establishment.

## KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.

### Large Crowd in Attendance Yesterday.

### GROUNDS THRONED TO-DAY.

### SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF BLOOD HORSES.

The second day of the exhibition was a triumphant success. The fine display of "horse flesh" in the different rings caused universal admiration. The assemblage of persons was very large. Shelby, Jefferson, Oldham and other counties, ostensibly having a large portion of the inhabitants present. The base ball match came off according to announcement, and every one had ample opportunity to see "the elephant in all its phases," as the game lasted from 2 to 6 p. m. A much better game will undoubtedly be played to-day, as the "little Eagles" then play the victorious nine of yesterday, which, by the way, we should have mentioned to be the "Falls City."

The concourse at the fair yesterday was large--to-day it is immense. The programme for to-day was such as to induce all "lovers of the horse" to turn out and witness one of the best assemblies of horses ever seen in Kentucky, or elsewhere.

THE SIDE-SHOWS. Are attracting considerable attention, and must be making considerable money. Under one canvas are the Siamese Twins; the Giantess and the Circassian Lady. We noticed that out and into this tent vast crowds constantly were pouring. The other canvasses have under it what is certainly one of the greatest living curiosities and wonders--"an educated hog." For telling the time, adding, dividing, multiplying, or working interest sums, the "piece of bacon" is certainly a success. You pay your money and you take your choice.

FLORAL HALL. The beauties of this hall have attracted an unusual amount of visitors, and the hall has been densely packed since its opening this morning.

POWER HALL. However, divides the attention of the vast throng, and has been crowded all morning. There are upwards of 10,000 people already on the ground.

Kentucky's beauty and chivalry have turned out in force to-day, having a representation of at least 10,000 on the grounds. Tables that groan under a bounteous supply of "good things," are set wherever shade can be found, and everything, in fact, that can make a person pleased with himself and all mankind, is here to be found.

### HORSES FOR CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

Best pair carriage horses, 15½ hands high and over. First premium, \$25; second do., \$10. Three entries. B. W. Jenkins, Jefferson, first premium; C. H. Montz, of Jefferson, second do.

Best pair of carriage mares, fifteen hand and two inches high and over--Three entries. L. L. Dorsey, of Jefferson county, first premium, \$25. Todd & Marley, of Henry county, second premium, \$10.

Best buggy horse--First premium, \$20; second premium, \$10; 9 entries--B. W. Jenkins, of Jefferson, first premium; M. R. Shaub, of Jefferson, second premium.

Best buggy mare, first premium, \$20; seven entries. Awarded to L. L. Dorsey. Best buggy mare, second premium, \$10. Awarded to Theodore Schwartz.

### The Commercial Convention.

At the Board of Trade meeting yesterday, after disposing of the investigating committee's report, the claims of the coming Commercial Convention were brought up, and after considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted calling a meeting of the Board at 7½ p. m. Friday, together with all citizens interested, and all the committees which have heretofore been appointed. The idea is that the Board of Trade may as a body take part in this great event, and that there may be no confusion, the Mayor, Col. Blant Duncan and all the committees appointed at the citizens' meeting in June and at other meetings since, be cordially invited to attend, so that harmony may be the result, and the Convention may be provided for as befits the metropolis of Kentucky.

### Paid Costs.

Mr. H. C. Miles, a lawyer of Henry county, was before United States Commissioner Ballard for practicing law without having paid the special tax therefor. The warrant was dismissed on payment by him of the tax and all costs that had accrued.

Mr. D. Darnold, of Henry county, was also before Commissioner Ballard for conducting business as a retail liquor dealer and manufacturer of tobacco, without paying the special tax. His case was dismissed on payment of tax and all costs.

### Skating Rink.

The rink was very largely attended yesterday afternoon, especially by the ladies and children. To-night an opportunity will be given to the multitude of strangers in the city to see and enjoy, in the midst of winter sports--skating. If the floor is not ice, you soon forget the fact in watching the moving, whirling throngs, and lose yourself to all considerations, except the happiness before and all around you.

### To be Ruffed Off.

A fine horse, buggy and harness, which is to be raffled off on Saturday night, at the Odd Fellows' Fair, will be on exhibition at the Fair Grounds to-morrow. We believe the horse is entered in one of the rings. Tickets for sale at Courier-Journal.

## LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

### HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, September 16. In the arguments on motions for new trials made to-day, on the call of the ordinary docket, several propositions were submitted to the court, which were argued with ability on the part of the counsel, and ably decided by his Honor.

The daily docket amounted to but a few cases, and these were disposed of in a short time.

J. G. Bicalien, peace warrant by August Wilde, and vice versa. Both put in bonds of \$300 for six months.

James McGrain, drunk and disorderly; \$3 fine, and bond in \$100 for thirty days.

ORDINANCE DOCKET. Jennie Laws, motion for new trial argued; opinion of the court reserved for further consideration, but before the defendant's counsel left court his Honor decided to overrule the motion.

Prudence Hundly same; motion sustained.

Jacob Hall, motion in arrest of judgment; passed.

Wolf Kohn; motion for a new trial was being argued when we closed our report.

A Card from Donald McPherson, Esq. To the Editor of the Evening Express:

In response to certain newspaper paragraphs reflecting upon me, some of them containing only truth, others indelicate and unworthy of notice, except in so far as their misstatements may prejudice the public, will you permit me to make a brief statement?

I am the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, which office includes that of Treasurer, and in that capacity have given to said Board a large bond to "receive all moneys due it, and disburse the same by its order." In accordance with an order of the Board (nineteen to four) I was called upon, at the close of the session on Monday evening last, by the attorney of one of the owners of the Gray street property, to turn over the bond for said property, and then again next morning, about nine o'clock, by the agents of the other owner, both of which demands I declined to accede until I had advised with the legal counsellors of the board and of the city. On Thursday I consulted with both of those gentlemen, Judge Bullitt and Mr. Sehon, and acting strictly in accordance with their advice, turned over the bonds to the attorneys of the owners of the property--not earlier than about 12 o'clock. The gentleman that spoke of enjoining had ample time to do so, but up to the time of the completion of the purchase had taken no step, for I met him soon after. Besides which, on the evening before I had told him that I could not regard his informal notice, and that he must lose no time if he intended to enjoin me; for that, after consulting with the proper officers, and being satisfied as to my duty in the premises, I could not wait for his injunction. Also, at least a week before, I had told the same gentleman if his purpose was to enjoin, to take the necessary steps then, and not wait until the order of the board upon me was made peremptory.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, far from being a partisan, I have taken no part in this matter, and have been the other; and I appeal to the members of the Board, pro and con, if this is not so. Of course I could not undertake to thwart the will of the Board of Trustees; neither did I wish to act with undue precipitancy; but, after giving full notice to the opponents of the measure, being as careful as possible, and taking the best legal advice, I did what I found to be my duty in the premises; and I have the satisfaction of knowing that even these gentlemen of the School Board, who, from the first, most persistently and ably opposed the purchase, endorse my action in this matter.

The shadow of this coming event was cast over me some time ago; I had a premonition of this consummation; my prophetic soul had told me that when the School Board and the General Council and the newspapers had become tired of wrangling with each other, they would probably fall to and end the battle upon me; but, as even with the utmost prudence, we cannot keep out of trouble always, when in it, we must often find what is our duty, and resolutely do it.

Deprecating the necessity of asking your valuable space for the above, I remain, Yours, truly,

D. MCPHERSON, Secretary Board of Trustees.

### REMARKABLE SUICIDE IN THE JAIL AT WHITE PLAINS.

The Remorse of a Drunken Father--He Fastens a Chain Around His Neck, and Deliberately Strangles Himself.

From the New York Sun.

Coroner Bathgate was called yesterday to hold an inquest in the county jail, White Plains, over the body of Robert Barr, a native of Scotland, aged fifty-seven years, who had committed suicide in his cell by hanging. Barr was arrested in Yonkers only on Saturday last for an atrocious assault upon his daughter. On Sunday morning he conversed cheerfully with a fellow prisoner, and said that he was drunk when he committed the offense. At a late hour in the day he bought some of the Sunday newspapers and read an account of his arrest and commitment to prison, which affected him very much; but no apprehensions were entertained that he would commit suicide. At about midnight loud moaning was heard by a prisoner in an adjoining cell; but he supposed it to arise from a troubled mind. At about three o'clock yesterday morning, another prisoner heard some one breathing very hard, but did not suspect anything wrong. When the keeper opened his cell at about seven o'clock in the morning, Barr was found dead, having hanged himself with a thick chain used for supporting a bunk at the side of the cell wall. As both ends of the chain were fastened to the wall, it required considerable ingenuity to arrange a noose, and to render it effective. After passing a loop over his head, he had fastened the chain together at the back of his neck, and then placed himself in a kneeling posture, thus throwing the weight of his body on his neck. As he could have easily recovered his standing position at any time as long as his strength and his consciousness lasted, it is evident that he was determined to take his own life.

The Queen Dowager of Bavaria, a rather good-looking lady, has been caught in a love affair with one of the footmen of her deceased husband. It is said that during the lifetime of King Maximilian she was enamored of her footman, who is the son of a common day laborer.

The height of impudence has been attained by a Connecticut farmer, who lost all his money at a faro bank, complained of the place to the police, got his money back, and took the money to the same place the same night to play again.

## THREE WARS.

### The Paraguayan Struggle.

The Situation of the Contending Forces.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times. BURENOS AYRES, S. A. Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

During the last two weeks we have seen one war begun, another ended and a third progressing. The one ended was in Banda Oriental, (Uruguay), where a few restless men--by many believed to have been hired for the purpose--gathered a few hundreds of reckless fellows and declared war on the government. By a sort of Governor both parties avoided any decisive battles, and each one waited to obtain the best terms that the other would offer. The government rather lost in its own dignity by the sacrifices it was ready to make for peace. But it cost in one way and another millions of dollars, and the country is every way worse off for the fray. The President, who took the field in person, has just returned to his post, and the rebellious chiefs are all at liberty, if not rewarded.

A WAR BEGUN. There was a war in the Province of Santiago del Estero, where Governor Taboada has put himself in hostility to the national government, and the Legislature has voted a levy of one thousand men, with which the Governor expects to menace the national administration till he can have his own views accepted. This is an old game, but we had hoped that it would not be continued under the rule of President Sarmiento. Owing to this kind of rebellion this Republic seldom has a general peace. The views of the Provinces on State rights are so liberal that they feel at liberty to chastise each other occasionally, or even to attack the national government. Seldom, however, do they lose, as the men engage in a civil war with the same gusto as men in the North go out to a fox-hunt.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY. The war going on is that in Paraguay, which has made a provision toward an end during the last month. Lopez is still at Ascurra, and Prince d'Eu is lying before him with twelve thousand men, certainly three times the number that Lopez has, and yet he does not attack him. The difficulties that the allies meet with in the interior are so many, that not yet one understands why Lopez is not attacked.

For some weeks Lopez has been known to be preparing for a retreat. He has sent back his supplies, and the non-combatants and children have been sent to great extent. Should he retire to the open country back, where numerous marshes, better supplies, and tribes of friendly Indians all await him, we may expect to see the war drag through years. Lopez is as little inclined to surrender as he was at first, and the number of men who can be depended upon as having abandoned his fortunes is small. The pertinacity of the Paraguayans in adhering to him is one of the wonders of the world.

The allies are now moving in the matter of establishing a provisional government, and they have selected a triumvirate that does not seem to suit the professedly loyal Paraguayans. They may compromise as to men, but the administration of a new government will prove a very awkward affair. If they should attempt to quell a riot, they have neither soldier nor policeman. They have no source of income, no means of compelling respect even from their fellow-citizens.

At Asuncion there are 1,900 Paraguayan men, and about four times as many women. Further out there are 7,000 women and children, whose circumstances are improved by being within the lines of the allies.

In the rear of Lopez's camp the women have planted plenty of mandiocca, and tobacco, and they pound a native plant that affords a fibre of which they weave cloth. It is called the tuna, and is a variety of the long-leaved cactus. Silk is made from the leaf of this plant in Egypt.

The women and children that are brought in, or that escape to the lines of the allies, are in a state of destitution. Famishing with hunger, and for many weeks past having only had the shelter of the trees, and almost naked, they are objects of pity. Benevolent ladies of this city are gathering clothing for them.

The Horrors of War. From the Cuba El Pabellon Nacional.

The infernal work of devastation and ruin pursues its course in our rich district, not from day to day, but from hour to hour, threatening to submerge us in the most frightful misery, and discovering in prospective the terrible specter of famine. The torch of this infamous banditism has been brought to the rural district of Yaguajay, in this jurisdiction, and after reducing to ashes the village of Charecas, burned Baguay and the suburban residences adjoining it. As we observe from the streets of our once active and prosperous city the columns of smoke rising on the opposite side of the bay in a westerly direction, as we listen to the sorrowful narrations of those whom such a nefarious crime reduces to the necessity of seeking an asylum in Cienfuegos, we ask ourselves if Divine Providence has turned away from us forever, and if we are condemned to witness without hope of remedy a scourge as afflicting as it is terrible, consummating the complete ruin of our country.











